Exhibit E

1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA
3	AT CHARLESTON
4	
5	JO HUSKEY AND ALLEN HUSKEY, CASE NUMBER
6	Plaintiffs, 2:12-cv-05201
7	V.
8	ETHICON, INC., ET AL.,
9	Defendants.
10	- and -
11	TONYA EDWARDS AND GARY EDWARDS, CASE NUMBER
12	Plaintiffs, 2:12-cv-09972
13	V.
14	ETHICON, INC., ET AL.,
15	Defendants.
16	
17	TRANSCRIPT OF PRETRIAL CONFERENCE
18	August 13, 2014
19	BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOSEPH R. GOODWIN,
20	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
21	
22	Court Reporter: Carol Farrell, CRR, RMR, CCP, RPR (304)347-3188
23	carol_farrell@wvsd.uscourts.gov
24	Procoodings recorded by machine stonescraphy: transcript
25	Proceedings recorded by machine stenography; transcript produced by computer.

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   ALSO PRESENT:
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PROCEEDINGS had before The Honorable Joseph R.
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    Goodwin, Judge, United States District Court, Southern
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    District of West Virginia, in Charleston, West Virginia, on
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    August 13, 2014, at 1:00 p.m., as follows:
             THE COURT: How are you? Madam Clerk or Court
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   Reporter, do you have the appearances?
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             THE COURT REPORTER: Yes, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: All right. We're here today for a
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   pretrial conference in the matter of Huskey versus Ethicon,
    2:12-cv-5201; also, in the event the Huskey case does not go
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    forward, I also conduct this pretrial conference for Edwards
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    versus Ethicon, 2:12-cv-9972, the backup case.
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             Have the parties filed Lexecon waivers?
             MR. FABRY: Yes, Your Honor, for Edwards. John Fabry
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    for Edwards. Yes.
             MS. JACOBS: I'll have to look back at our first one
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    and see what all it said.
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             THE COURT: Would you take care of it?
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             MS. JONES: We'll take care of it, yes.
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             THE COURT: All right. I don't have any indication
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    from anybody that Huskey will not go forward, but it's my
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    intention, if it doesn't, to try Edwards, as I told you, and
    it's further my intention to try Edwards in the near future,
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    regardless, since it is ready. After this trial, I'll get
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    together with you about maybe some dates in September that we
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might try it.
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             Let me discuss some of your pending motions.
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    Huskey, there are two motions to exclude related to
    Drs. Rosenzweig -- "Zweig"? Anybody know?
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             MULTIPLE VOICES: Rosenzweig.
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             THE COURT: "Zweig"? All right -- and Guelcher?
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             MR. WALLACE: Guelcher.
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             THE COURT: "Guelcher," all right.
             In Huskey, the Rosenzweig motion -- it makes me want
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    to put on a German accent -- is Docket Number 316, and the
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    Guelcher motion, the docket number is 314.
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             In Edwards, there is no Rosenzweig motion filed
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   because Ethicon asserts that Dr. Rosenzweig's fourth
    supplemental report was served only in Huskey. However, there
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    is a motion to exclude related to Dr. Guelcher at Docket 168.
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    In addition, there is a motion to adopt Dr. Guelcher's
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    supplemental reliance list as filed in Huskey at Docket Number
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    167, and a motion to adopt Rosenzweig's supplemental expert
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    reports filed in Huskey at Docket Number 178.
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             I make the following rulings:
             As to Rosenzweig, with respect to Ethicon's motion in
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    Huskey to exclude the testimony of Dr. Rosenzweig, Ethicon
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    argues that Dr. Rosenzweig's fourth supplemental expert report
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    is untimely because it includes a new opinion that the Abbrevo
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    is a safer alternative design. I agree. This opinion is
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entirely new and was not contained in Dr. Rosenzweig's 1 2 original report. It is, therefore, untimely and not 3 substantially justified or harmless under Federal Rule 37(c). The parties cannot proffer new experts' opinions at this late 4 5 stage on the eve of trial. I grant Ethicon's motion to exclude Dr. Rosenzweig's fourth supplemental expert report. 6 7 Ethicon also moved to exclude Dr. Guelcher's 8 testimony as it relates to a supplemental reliance material list. I am going to deny that motion. I find that Dr. Guelcher is not offering new opinions. This supplement is 10 untimely because it was disclosed after the deadline for 11 pretrial disclosures set out in Federal Rules of Civil 12 13 Procedure 26(a)(3). However, the plaintiffs -- the plaintiffs, in fact, are incorrect that Local Rule 16.7 14 governs the timing for these disclosures. 15 However, I find that the late supplement of 16 Dr. Guelcher's reliance materials is substantially justified 17 or harmless under Rule 37(c) in light of Ethicon's apparent 18 19 late production of documents. Therefore, I deny Ethicon's 20 motion to exclude testimony by Dr. Guelcher relating to his new supplemental reliance list. I caution the parties in the 21 22 future to strictly adhere to deadlines. In the Edwards case, the plaintiffs moved to adopt 23 24 Dr. Rosenzweig's supplemental reliance list as filed in Huskey. Ethicon opposed the motion, arguing that plaintiffs 25

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-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

did not file the report in Edwards, and that Dr. Rosenzweig's fourth supplemental expert report is untimely, because it includes a new opinion that the Abbrevo is a safer alternative design. I need not address Ethicon's first argument because I agree that Dr. Rosenzweig's opinion is entirely new and was not contained in Dr. Rosenzweig's original report. It is, therefore, untimely and not substantially justified or harmless. The parties cannot proffer new expert opinions at this late stage on the eve of trial. I deny the plaintiffs' motion to adopt Dr. Rosenzweig's supplemental reliance list. In Edwards, for the same reason as those stated in Huskey, I deny the motion to exclude Dr. Guelcher's testimony as it relates to the supplemental reliance material list. Regarding the motion to adopt Guelcher's supplemental

reliance list as filed in Huskey, I grant this motion.

Dr. Byrkit -- is that how you say it? Or "Byrkit"? Anybody know?

MR. WALLACE: Generally, Byrkit.

THE COURT: Byrkit. All right.

MR. WALLACE: Generally.

THE COURT: In Huskey, plaintiffs filed a motion to reconsider denial of plaintiffs' motion to permit live trial testimony via contemporaneous transmission in Huskey.

Plaintiffs originally filed a motion to permit live trial

-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

testimony via contemporaneous transmission of the plaintiffs' implanting physician, Gretchen Byrkit, M.D. On August 7th, 2014, I denied the motion.

That same day, plaintiffs moved to reconsider the motion, asserting that on August 1st, Ethicon notified plaintiff of a hard drive belonging to an Ethicon sales rep that contained some references to Dr. Byrkit. Plaintiffs again assert that live testimony via contemporaneous transmission at trial is the most economical means of obtaining testimony about this additional evidence. In the alternative, they seek a two-hour deposition to be split between the parties. Ethicon opposes the motion.

There are only three e-mails, exchanges that the plaintiffs rely upon. Only one mentions Dr. Byrkit in the context of the pricing of the Abbrevo, a product not at issue. And they do point out that one of the e-mails mentions that Dr. Byrkit's partner received training on the TVT-O procedure and that that is relevant on proof regarding when Dr. Byrkit would have read the IFU. If I recall, she testified that it was sometime around the time she started using it. Ethicon argues that the document doesn't mention Dr. Byrkit.

I find the plaintiffs' argument a stretch. I've considered the arguments of the parties. I decline to reconsider. The motion to reconsider is denied.

I've ruled on all motions the parties filed related

-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

to replacement of placeholder documents in both cases. I rely on the parties to address each and every instance in which they have filed placeholder documents. I encourage you to review your filings to make sure there are no lingering placeholder documents so that in the event there are appellate proceedings, this doesn't create a problem.

Maintaining a good record for appellate purposes is often difficult in my experience in these MDLs, but, as you would find out if you were the appellant or the appellee, for that matter, it may be very important to you in defending or prosecuting the appeal.

I may have mentioned before, I inherited a bunch of MDL cases in California that had been sent back to the District Court. The record was -- I mean, the files were empty. I really had very little idea of what the MDL judge had done with regard to certain matters, so it was a problem.

For future reference, after full and fair consultation with Kate Fife, we're not going to use this practice in the future, filing placeholder documents and then moving to replace them. For the next bellwether trial, which I think is in December, we will return to the regular practice of filing a motion to seal well in advance of the filing of the motion. The PTO related to the *Bellew* bellwether case will be amended to reflect this change.

By now, I would assume, since these cases have

-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

considerable similarities, I would think most of the issues related to confidential documents should be resolved, at least I'm hoping.

Trial protocol, trial time. Thanks to Kate Fife, my original inclination to reduce the time back to eight days, counting the jury selection day, it will be instead nine days, split evenly between the parties. But jury selection day on Friday, even if it doesn't take the whole day, will be counted as a full day of trial.

The nine days counts jury selection, openings, closings, the presentation of each side's case, bench conferences, objections, lunches, and other breaks. It does not include jury deliberations.

Some of the following things I'm saying I don't feel are necessary with able and experienced counsel, but just so I say them: I will not tolerate cumulative testimony. You should use your best witnesses first to offer testimony on a particular topic, because I will not hear cumulative testimony.

I do not, nor do I think it appropriate for the jury, to hear how this surgery is done more than once. We don't need to see it in every version possible: On paper, via video, by radio or telegraph. Pick one and go with it. On each side, of course.

And you certainly may use whatever illustrations you

-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

need for cross-examination. I just think once through the surgery is enough if it's a fair depiction of the surgery, and if it's not, somebody object.

I'll try to stay out of your case, but I'm not always perfect at it. I'll do the best I can.

If you have an objection, don't argue it; just make it. Often, we'll hear the grounds at sidebar if it's not apparent to me.

Unnecessary things to remind you: Stand when you examine the witness or address the Court, when making any argument or objection. When approaching the clerk, the witness or the bench, a "Mother, may I" request. "May I approach" is appropriate.

Feel free to move about the courtroom, any way you want to, any time you want to. Just don't poach or intimidate the witness unless you have to move close enough to hand a document, then get back. Try to stay away from blocking the view of the court reporter of the witness. She needs to see both your face and the witness' face. So try not to block that.

Now, this is a rule that those of you that have tried cases in front of me before know, but you need to write this one down. If you run out of witnesses, you rest. That's the end of your case. So have them all here. It is not acceptable to say, "Judge, I had an expert witness, I didn't

-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

think we would get anywhere near this close, at this time he's stuck in a fog bank in Cleveland." Get them all here, ready to go. It is not an excuse. "Judge, the plaintiffs told me they were going to take three-and-a-half days or use all their time and they've only been standing up here for three hours. I didn't know to have my witnesses here." It's not an excuse. You run out of witnesses, your case is over.

I expect each side to have a timekeeper. We'll compare time each day, and I or my law clerks, more likely a law clerk, will be keeping time as well. But I don't plan to be a referee over time. Just keep honest time of when somebody started and when they stopped and who has the floor.

I'm not going to place any time limits on openings or closings. I thought about placing a limit on openings of an hour because I can't bear to listen longer than that, but I won't. I would strongly recommend that you hold your arguments and your openings to an hour each. A good sermon is 12 minutes long, and if it's appropriate for that serious subject, I'm not sure you need that many more minutes to communicate your message.

Quite frankly, and this is a little bit pushy on my part, but I've often said that lawyers who can't state their case in a paragraph or two don't have a good case. I know you have to argue it and I know you have to say what the witnesses said, but no limits.

We'll sequester the witnesses, except for experts who 1 2 happen to be available or listening to another expert. 3 Robin Clark has e-mailed with you all, I believe, concerning exhibit stickers and exhibit lists. Is that right? 4 5 MR. WALLACE: Yes, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Okay. At trial, the Courtroom Deputy, 7 Robin, obviously gets the original document to be marked. 8 Please plan to keep your own set of exhibits and keep them 9 straight. Sometimes it's -- you can't help it but it becomes problematic when you ask to borrow or look at the originals. 10 This slows things down and you should have at all times a good 11 set of both in front of you. Whatever the other side has 12 13 offered, they will have provided you a copy. Any matters to take up with regard to exhibits, 14 besides what I'm going to talk about with Judge Eifert? 15 16 MS. JONES: I have a question. 17 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. 18 MS. JONES: And I apologize, Your Honor. We had some discussion about it and confusion at the last trial. As to 19 20 learned treatises, those that come in under 803(18) but that 21 do not go back to the jury --22 THE COURT: Um-hum. 23 MS. JONES: -- my recollection is we had them all 24 marked, but that the preference was not to give them to Robin. 25 Is that correct?

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THE COURT: That's correct. I don't see any need.
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    They would be read out loud as used, so I don't think there's
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    any need to give them to Robin. Anybody disagree with that?
             MS. JONES: I don't think so. I mean, I think that
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    they're marked on the exhibit list and you can refer to them
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   by exhibit number --
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             THE COURT: Exactly.
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             MS. JONES: -- and whatever, we'll still have a
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    reference for appellate purposes --
             THE COURT: Yes.
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             MS. JONES: -- if we need to. I just wanted to
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    confirm that.
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             THE COURT: Absolutely.
             You may show clips, no testimony, and documents in
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    your openings to the extent they're not otherwise
    objectionable. It's helpful to share copies of the documents
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    that you're going to use in your opening with the court
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    reporters.
             I should tell you that -- well, you know this.
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    Original exhibits shouldn't have any writing or highlighting
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    on them by counsel.
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             There was a suggestion by somebody that we limit each
    side to 50 exhibits, that each side reasonably in good faith
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    intends to use at trial. I'm not going to put a formal limit
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    on them, but I would say 50 is God's plenty. It will be up to
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you.

Let me be clear. I don't intend to have a box of documents or a huge file marked as, "Your Honor, may I have this marked as Exhibit 17?" I'm not going to introduce or allow to be introduced boxes and huge files. If you can't lay a foundation for each and every relevant part, it can't be admitted as one exhibit. In other words, we need to know what the exhibit is. This may have particular relevance to the plaintiffs.

I'm just going to make this up: "Ladies and gentlemen, I hand you, Mr. Witness, what's been marked for identification these three bankers boxes full of stuff and ask you what they are.

"Well, those are copies of the clinical trial records that we performed on the rats and the pigs and the chickens."

I'm not going to let you put those things in. You may have the witness testify as to what they did or didn't do. You may even have the witness answer about how many pages there are of records relating to that. But it is not acceptable to have a jury take bankers boxes full of documents back to the room and expect that they will fairly consider what's in those boxes. In other words, an exhibit has to be offered to prove an essential element of the tort alleged or in defense.

Having said all that, I realize there are going to be

-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

times when that sort of issue is going to come up, and I'll just have to deal with it when it does.

The next topic is medical records, and the parties requested that I talk about this. Who wants to talk first? Plaintiffs' side?

MS. FITZPATRICK: Certainly, Your Honor.

There are -- we have compiled jointly medical records that go back in time all the way to 1999 and then up through the present time. And I have been in the process of dealing with the defendants. We believe that the medical records that should be admitted at trial are the medical records that are relevant or related to the TVT-O surgery and the injuries that she sustained, that the medical records certainly going back to 1999 on issues such as a sinusitis and antibiotics, but even the medical records on things like the back surgeries that you had excluded Dr. Pramudji from testifying about and the like should be sorted out.

Our concern is there are voluminous medical records here that are not relevant. I'm thinking of the bankers boxes. We're talking many bankers boxes of medical records, and that we would like to have those focused down to the medical records that are related causally to the injuries that she has in this case. And I've been trying to work that out with --

THE COURT: Before the other side replies, this is a

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perfect example. It may well be that records other than the ones that you have identified may have relevance, if, for example, the plaintiff had previous pelvic pain and now is complaining of pelvic pain. I mean, there's common sense involved here as to what medical records have relevance. Somebody that went to see the doctor for a cold or for a sprained ankle or something like that, we don't need those medical records. I think -- I don't see how it would be too hard for you all to agree as to what comes in. MS. FITZPATRICK: Well, we have been in the process of doing that, and I did provide to the defendants a list by Bates number of the medical records that we did not ultimately believe were relevant. And to the extent that certainly if it deals with pelvic pain or issues like the diverticulosis that Your Honor has ruled do come into trial, those are all included in the medical records. It's the other conditions that we don't believe any treating physician or any expert has been able to opine is causally related to or linked in any way to the current pelvic issues that she's having. And we haven't been able to have that discussion. We've been trying to schedule the time to actually go through those medical records and determine --THE COURT: Well, since you all haven't talked about it, I'll stop talking about it. I'll wait until you finish. Did you want to say something?

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-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

MS. JONES: I think that -- I think that the issue, Your Honor, will come up in the context before Judge Eifert. There is a very clear, defined disagreement in that we do believe that Ms. Huskey's past medical treatment, insofar as it has been identified to potentially relate to explain her pain or is one of those things that her doctors has considered, including such things as her prior back surgery and whatever, should come in, and we've got the authority that -- the legal authority that they'll have in front of Judge Eifert tomorrow to support that. Whether that means necessarily that all of the documents, I mean, I'm not sure that -- it's important to get the testimony. Whether or not you necessarily need all of the medical records might be a whole different issue. THE COURT: Okay. I'll say a little bit more about Judge Eifert and the discussion we've had -- because she's taking care of this for me tomorrow, as you know. MS. JONES: Um-hum. THE COURT: -- in a minute. But somebody also asked me to talk about a literature list. Is that something beyond what you just talked about? MS. JONES: I think --MR. WALLACE: Go ahead, Christy. MS. JONES: Mr. Wallace and I have talked about it. I think that the issue was it's not so much a matter of

discussing it, is that we have had a discussion about trying 1 2 to limit the literature and exclude certain things so that --3 and we all recognize that something may come up that's not 4 anticipated. But the reality of it is we probably can come up with a shorter list. And I think that that's what --5 MR. WALLACE: Well, that's the idea. 6 7 MS. JONES: -- the issue is. 8 MR. WALLACE: I think what we were thinking was 9 something like the 63 RCTs, plus another 50 articles. I mean, there is just no way, in a nine-day trial including jury 10 selection, to get through even just the barest fraction of 11 those articles. So it just wouldn't make sense to have 1900 12 13 articles listed on the list. THE COURT: No, I certainly -- I certainly agree. 14 15 MR. WALLACE: So --16 THE COURT: There is no chance that I'm going to put the jury through medical school. 17 18 MR. WALLACE: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: So we'll -- I'm sure you can agree --20 agree on the low side. Proffers should be coordinated with the court 21 22 reporters and done in the presence of opposing counsel and one of my law clerks. There's been some discussion, particularly, 23 24 I think from the defendants, about proffering evidence related 25 to the 510(k) issue. I believe that I have definitively ruled

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as a legal matter on the 510(k) issue, and under Rule 103(b),
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    I don't know what would be proffered, but I would ask.
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             MS. JONES: What I anticipate, Your Honor, is that --
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    our appellate lawyers suggest to us that what we need to
   proffer are, in fact, the documents and the, if you will, the
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    declarations that we actually filed earlier to support the
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   motions that related to preemption and so forth. We actually
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   need to make the affirmative proffer in the case in chief to
   preserve the appellate error, so I'm being told.
             THE COURT: Are they already in the record as
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    exhibits to the summary judgment motion?
             MS. JONES: They're in the record already.
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             THE COURT:
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                        Um-hum.
             MS. JONES: But I am told by those who claim to know
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   more than I do that --
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             THE COURT: Tell them to give me a brief on why,
    after I have ruled definitively on this legal issue, they are
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    still entitled to do that. And I'll tell them I promise to
    read their brief.
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             MS. JONES: Well, I just -- I mean, that's fine.
             THE COURT:
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                        Yeah.
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             MS. JONES: That's the only reason for it. We don't
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    intend to rearque it with Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Right.
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             MS. JONES: It's simply a matter of I have to
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   preserve my record, and that's the sole purpose for doing
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    that. If we don't need to do it and if there is a way that we
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    can figure out, Your Honor, that it's un- -- because I know
    that we have had some discussions with Kate, if there is a way
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    that we can figure out how to do this so it's applicable
    across the board, so that I don't have to continue to make
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    that motion, which I know what Your Honor is going to say, and
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    I'm not sure I can come up with --
             THE COURT: If I haven't ruled on it in some respect,
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    I think it's perfectly appropriate to make a proffer. If, on
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    the other hand, I've made a definitive ruling on the issue,
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    it's unnecessary to make a proffer. So...
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             MS. JONES: Well, I'm going to tell my appellate
    lawyers that --
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             THE COURT: Just tell them --
             MS. JONES: -- and if my appellate lawyers think that
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    that's not right, I'm going to tell them to give us a brief,
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    and then we'll figure out the best way to deal with it. How
    about that?
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             THE COURT: And I want you to have as complete a
    record as you want to have. (Indicating.)
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             (Discussion held off the record.)
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             THE COURT: Back on the record.
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             (Laughter.)
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             THE COURT: Let's see. Who's going to -- is there
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-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

something about the statuses -- the status of the witnesses I need to know?

MR. WALLACE: Well, I think we gave the Court a pretty good idea of the witnesses that we'd be calling. We understand your issue about cumulative witnesses. There is going to be a lot of medical testimony in this case. The issue, though, is when, for example, Dr. Rosenzweig will speak to general causation, as you have known and seen him before. There are a couple of other additional expert witnesses that you've allowed.

We've looked at your *Daubert* order. The only thing I would -- we're not going to be cumulative, Your Honor. If we decide to bring a third medical expert witness, it will be on a discrete issue having to do with a discrete function of this lady's pelvic floor. And I think in many cases, a urologist is not the person to speak about those issues.

So you've ruled both on Dr. Steege and Dr. Carey, and to the extent that those witnesses are called, we'll be calling those witnesses, quite frankly, later in the case. So we'll be careful is what I'm saying, and I've heard everything you've had to say about it.

THE COURT: I appreciate that.

Here's what I'm saying in particular, and I think I put this in the *Daubert* rulings. Just because somebody passes a *Daubert* test doesn't mean that their testimony wouldn't be

cumulative, when offered with other people who passed the 1 2 Daubert test. So you might have ten experts who qualify under 3 Daubert, but only perhaps one of them will be allowed to 4 testify as to a particular subject matter. I didn't mean by my order in the Daubert motions to suggest that the testimony 5 of all of these witnesses was admissible in that sense, only 7 in -- only that it was reliable under the Federal Rules of 8 Evidence and under the Supreme Court's standards. 9 MR. WALLACE: Thank you, Your Honor. MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, one more thing on that. 10 THE COURT: Yes. 11 12 MR. THOMAS: Can we confirm that Drs. Dunn and Dr. Pandit are withdrawn? 13 MR. WALLACE: Yes. 14 15 MR. THOMAS: Thank you. 16 MR. WALLACE: And I will rely on my conversation with Christy with respect to the witnesses she may -- you may or 17 18 may not be bringing. 19 MS. JONES: Yeah. MR. WALLACE: I want to make sure we're on the same 20 21 page. MS. JONES: We're on the same -- I have no reason to 22 23 change what I told you the other day, in terms of who we were 24 likely to call --25 MR. WALLACE: Okay.

MS. JONES: -- and that we would identify anybody for 1 2 you if that changed. 3 MR. WALLACE: Okay. THE COURT: Like motions in limine, designations of 4 5 depositions and things, videotapes have proven to be more and more difficult and more and more prominent in the trials of 6 7 civil causes. I have no doubt said to you when I got out of 8 law school, I had never heard of a motion in limine. And I 9 still receive in all the cases, and this one was no exception, motions in limine which are basically, "Judge, how about 10 ruling on this evidence right now?" 11 I'd rather just rule on it at a trial. And as you 12 13 can tell from my rulings, I saved several things to decide in

can tell from my rulings, I saved several things to decide in the context in which it's offered, whether it should come in or not. We tried an *Ethicon* case -- *Lewis*? Is that the name of it?

MS. JONES: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: And we had considerable difficulty with the agreements and disagreements over exhibits and the designations of depositions, some of which is perfectly understandable because exactly what you're going to offer and exactly how you're going -- exactly the order of proof, you can't decide far in advance. On the other hand, the overwhelming bulk of what you're going to do you already know, and we should try to resolve any of these disputes early.

-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

So I know you have a hearing tomorrow morning before Judge Eifert, and she will resolve all of the objections related to the deposition designations, and I will adopt, have some good cause and reversible error and whatever else you might reserve, her rulings.

I expect all objections in video depositions and/or written depositions to be resolved when you appear for trial on August 25th. Any additional time attributed to this will go against both sides two times over. So if it takes five minutes, it will be counted as ten.

I feel like the first trial, for reasons that I am unaware of, and that the lawyers are too polite to tell me, there just was too much disagreement, so if you're going to fight it out, poor Judge Eifert is going to have to hear it tomorrow and not at trial.

I hope that you will have narrowed down for Judge Eifert the objections that remain. You're all smart, able and effective lawyers. You know the Federal Rules of Evidence. Her time is valuable. She's done all this added work on this MDL in addition to her regular work. Don't waste her time. Present only true disputes that you in good faith believe are -- have considerable merit.

I've told her not to send you back -- I've told her, rather, that she should send you back to your hotels or your offices tomorrow if you haven't made sufficient progress on

-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

these designations and show up with boxes full of stuff to talk to her about.

In the proposed pretrial order, Ethicon proposes the parties be required to provide opposing counsel with the actual video testimony they intend to play at trial, not just names and witnesses, no less than 48 hours prior to the testimony being played.

If I were Ethicon, and I had experienced the Lewis trial, I would have made that suggestion as well.

Nevertheless, I don't think it's fair to the plaintiffs to make that as a hard and fast rule. But it is a very strong suggestion that you work out the problems in advance on these issues. I'm not going to tell you how to try your case or in what order you should offer witnesses or what pieces you should offer, but the objectionable parts should be resolved. If there's an objection, don't bring it to court.

So every -- at the end of every trial day, you need to provide the other side with the names of witnesses that you intend to present the next day. I think that's reasonable, and I think both sides can do that.

MS. JONES: I actually think we agreed to be a little bit more generous and do it in the morning before if that's acceptable.

THE COURT: The more generous you are, the better it suits me. I just --

1 MR. WALLACE: Judge, we have started off on the right 2 foot. 3 THE COURT: Yeah. Does this cover that video 4 transcript protocol issue you raised this morning with Kate? 5 MR. WALLACE: It does to -- to about 99 percent of 6 it. 7 I think that the -- it was our suggestion on the 8 video protocol, what we think should happen is when we play our testimony in our case in chief, we understand that it's Your Honor's practice that if the doctor was there, that there 10 11 would go ahead and be a direct exam. So we're not asking that it be played in their case in chief. What we're suggesting, 12 13 though, is that we play our part and then it flips over to their video feed and then there's an announcement that it's 14 now the cross exam or whatever of Dr. So-and-so or witness 15 16 so-and-so. I would assume that's acceptable? THE COURT: In other words, present the entire 17 18 witness' testimony at the same time by taking the --19 MR. KUNTZ: Yes. And just for clarification, and I 20 think we did this in Lewis, we'll play in our cut any counters 21 that are within that cut but when it flips to your direct 22 exam, I think we did this, you stand up and say, "We're now 23 going to play the direct exam." 24 MS. JONES: That's fine. We just play it all at the 25 same time. Just we are responsible for our designations other

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-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE —
    than what's included in that portion that --
1
 2
             MR. KUNTZ: Exactly.
 3
             MS. JONES: -- that they're playing. I think that we
    can work that out.
 4
 5
             THE COURT: Good.
             We're going to have a pool of approximately 30 to 34
 6
 7
    jurors.
             That ought to be plenty.
 8
             Oh, you had something else?
 9
             MS. JONES: Well, on the jurors, we gave to Kate a --
    the identification of a client of the Thomas Combs firm that,
10
   presumably, Your Honor would excuse because he is a client of
11
    the firm and, presumably, the plaintiffs would not want him
12
13
    there.
             MR. WALLACE: Depends on how happy the client is at
14
    this point.
15
             THE COURT: That's a good point. He may not be very
16
   happy at all.
17
18
             MR. WALLACE: We might want some discovery on that
19
    issue.
20
             THE COURT: Depends on who he's got. Does he have
21
    Susan Arnold, by any chance?
22
             MS. JONES: Absolutely does.
             THE COURT: Well, in that event, you may have raised
23
24
    an issue of importance.
25
             (Laughter.)
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-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE —
             THE COURT: I'll excuse that juror.
 1
 2
             MS. JONES: One other question, Your Honor, while
 3
   we're talking about jurors. Before -- and I apologize. I
    don't think it's in the order before. But last time, you
 4
 5
    asked that we prepare written questions, additional
    questions --
 6
 7
             THE COURT: Yeah.
 8
             MS. JONES: -- for -- based upon the questionnaires
 9
    that we got and to have them there --
             THE COURT: Uh-huh.
10
             MS. JONES: -- at sidebar if you wanted to. Do you
11
    want us to follow that same procedure?
12
13
             THE COURT: I think so. I mean, it worked pretty
   well, I thought. I didn't always ask all the questions but --
14
    did you find a problem with it? I'll do something
15
    different if you --
16
             MS. JONES: I didn't find a problem with it, except
17
18
    that we did it, and the plaintiffs did not in that case. And
19
    I just -- I think we ought to be on the same wavelength, and I
20
   appreciate --
21
             MR. WALLACE: Should we just try to create a joint
22
    list?
23
             MS. JONES: No, no, no. It's not a --
24
             MR. WALLACE: Oh.
25
            MS. JONES: It was just that we looked at the
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-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

questionnaires, and anticipating that some would be called at sidebar, we went up there with written questions of what we thought, based upon what we knew --

THE COURT: The juror might have a medical condition that was revealed on the thing that I wouldn't have explicitly covered in the voir dire or that one side or the other might want to explore further. So if you have -- if you have individual written questions that you think you might want to ask based on the jury questionnaire, and you can look at the voir dire I did in Lewis to know what I'm going to ask because it will be pretty much the same with the inclusion of some of your suggestions in this case, I think we can move fairly quickly through it. Does that work all right for you?

MR. WALLACE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. FIFE: It does help to have copies for the judge and each side.

THE COURT: The supplemental juror questionnaire is almost ready and they should be ready tomorrow, Friday at the latest. The jury administrator will contact you with that information. I'm going to provide you with that case-specific voir dire and my standard voir dire the morning of trial, although it will be very similar to Lewis.

I'll hear any objections. I would refer you to, not only the *Lewis* case but the *Cisson* case which was a case

-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

against Bard. And I'll take the questions you submitted in your joint -- proposed joint pretrial order.

I wish that the Marshal Service in the building were a little more flexible, but it's not. So the building opens at 8. I'm afraid if you get here, you're just going to be standing outside waiting because they won't let you in until they have the CSOs at their posts, at the magnetometer. You can access the courtroom at 8:30. I hope that you can do it a little bit earlier than that, but that's when I can assure you it will be open. And it is at 8:30 every morning that we will take up any matters that you want to take up before the jury gets there. And that includes on day one, if you think of something we haven't talked about today and you want to talk about it at 8:30, we'll talk about it at 8:30 Friday or 8:30 the following day of trial.

We'll take -- the typical day runs 8:30 to noon with a one-hour break for lunch. Mid-morning, I take a 15-minute break. The afternoon session starts at 1 and goes to 5:00, or as soon thereafter as it logically can conclude. If a witness is within a minute of finishing their testimony, we'll probably -- well, if you finish with a witness and it's one minute till 5, then we'll stop. If you finish with a witness and it's 15 till 5, I'll ask you to call your next witness. In other words, we're going to use the whole day. And when I tell you I'll take a 15-minute break, I won't take longer.

-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

When I say I'll take an hour for lunch, I won't take longer.

I'll stick to the schedule. And I ask you to do the same.

We have the rooms on either side of the entry to the courtroom. They'll be open from 8:30 until 5. Again, I hope it's a little before 8:30. They'll be locked for you each night.

I understand from your pretrial memorandum that you've been in touch with the IT staff and I assume you've completed the certification required by the local rules.

I'll be in another trial, surprisingly, the week of August 19th. For purposes of setup in the courtroom, you may set up Thursday afternoon, before 3:30, or Friday afternoon after we finish jury selection.

Now, I'm not saying that it's a dead certainty that any case is going to go to trial, but this one's been pending for a couple years and I've ruled on almost every issue in the case and there's one little issue remaining and they want to try it. So do I think it's really going to go to trial? No, I don't. But the lawyers promised my law clerks it is. But it's not that I don't believe them. It's just I don't think it will.

I think most of you met Carol. Ms. Farrell is my outstanding court reporter. She has attained Tony Rolland, who is an outstanding court reporter, to assist her and provide you with daily copy. There won't be realtime

-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

available. I ask you to -- they're very good court reporters, so you don't have to dictate slowly, but you shouldn't give it the machine gun treatment either. And particularly be aware to -- of the court reporters' job to make a good record for you when you're reading. Lawyers have a tendency, as we all do, when we read aloud to go fast. Don't turn your back on her when you're talking.

The Local Rule 83.15(e) only allows attorneys to bring cell phones, laptops and iPads into the courtroom for purposes of note-taking. However, the use of a wireless communications device for the purposes of transmitting and/or receiving data while in the courtroom is prohibited. That doesn't mean it's prohibited in those counsel rooms or outside. You should put -- when you're in the courtroom, cell phones should be on airplane mode.

And as an exception to the local rule, I will permit your support staff, whom you believe need access to computers, cell phones and the like, to bring them in as well, if you'll provide Kate with a list of those persons that she can give to the marshals. And the staff working in the rooms in the back can obviously access the internet, access legal research and so forth. Can't do it from in the courtroom. Those of you who are more -- well, all of you that are more computer literate than I am know that it shows up on my cell phone if there's a wireless device on in my courtroom. I don't expect

there to be wireless devices on unless there's some reason for them wanting to be on. I held myself in contempt once because my phone rang, and I'm here to confess on the record that I did not end up sentencing or fining myself.

(Laughter.)

THE COURT: We'll be providing tap water during the trial. You can bring your own water if you wish. Some people are still afraid of Charleston water. I can tell you that I drink it and haven't had a problem, but then I'm old. It may take a long time to get me.

The stipulations you made in the proposed joint pretrial order, I need your suggestions as to the point in trial when you would like for me to read those stipulations, if you could agree on that.

MR. WALLACE: I believe most of them related, Your Honor, to evidentiary issues, so if there's a few that we'll read, we'll make sure we confer with each other and get that to you.

THE COURT: Whatever -- whatever, however you want it to get into the record, just let me know.

MS. JONES: All right.

THE COURT: On Page 10 of the proposed pretrial order, I believe that Ethicon's statement of the law with respect to the design-defect, consumer-expectation test is incorrect. Ethicon states, "In a case such as this where the

-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

learned intermediary doctrine applies, the relevant consumer is the learned intermediary, not the patient or the average layperson."

The Illinois Supreme Court considered this very issue in relation to a catheter connection and said that the patient "could have reasonably expected that her IV catheter connection, if properly designed and manufactured, would be safe for use for its intended purpose. She was the person who would be harmed if the device failed."

That's Hansen versus Baxter Healthcare, 198 Ill.2d 420 at Page 435. That Court then upheld liability on design defect where the evidence showed that the device did not perform as the ordinary patient would expect.

In a separate Illinois Supreme Court case, the Court applied the consumer-expectation test to the patient where she claimed that a prosthetic knee was defective. That's Haudrich, H-A-U-D-R-I-C-H, versus Howmedica,
H-O-W-M-E-D-I-C-A, 169 Ill.2d 525 at 542. Quoting from that case: "Sufficient evidence was presented to support a finding that the device failed to perform in a manner reasonably expected in light of its nature and intended function, and subjected the plaintiff to an unreasonable risk of harm beyond that contemplated by an ordinary person."

Now, my additional comment to that is the learned intermediary doctrine is, generally speaking, a doctrine which

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-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

defines the duty to warn in -- the duty to warn, and it's a 1 2 failure-to-warn issue in the usual case. So in the 3 design-defect case, the learned intermediary doctrine, I think, was incorrectly applied as stated in that brief, and also holds -- as a matter of passing interest, and simply to clutter the record, I add that the courts have not been 6 7 extraordinarily helpful to counsel in some of the discussions of the intermediary doctrine, learned intermediary doctrine, referring to it sometimes as an affirmative defense, other times in terms of duty and so forth and so on. 10 Several District Courts, even in an MDL case, I 11 believe, got it wrong. And I'm issuing an opinion shortly 12 13 that will say that. So, for whatever it's worth, that's my opinion. Doesn't hurt to have some legal rulings in a case in 14 case you lose. You might want them. 15 16 Anything else? Any questions about anything? really do want to stay out of your case. Just behave 17 18 yourselves and act like the good lawyers you are and I'll do 19 my best. 20 MS. JONES: Your Honor. THE COURT: 21 Yes, ma'am. 22 MS. JONES: I do have a couple of issues --23 THE COURT: Sure. 24 MS. JONES: -- that we have discussed or not 25 discussed, and one of those is, I have to just be candid with

------PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -

Your Honor, as a result of the issues that have been raised in 1 2 some of the spoliation motions, despite the fact that Your 3 Honor has ruled on that and that's out now, we have inhouse 4 counsel who are concerned about, if they show up here in the courtroom, if they're going to be subpoenaed in the courtroom 5 and called on that issue, and we have asked for an agreement 6 7 that we won't be having inhouse counsel subpoenaed or 8 called if they --9 THE COURT: If the issue has been ruled upon and anybody tries to raise it again, I will act appropriately. 10 MS. JONES: Okay. 11 THE COURT: I don't think anybody will do that. 12 13 MR. WALLACE: And I think I just heard that. 14 (Laughter.) 15 MS. JONES: I don't think so. I mean, it's just --16 it's a legitimate --17 THE COURT: It is. 18 MS. JONES: -- question for inhouse counsel. 19 MR. WALLACE: And as counsel for Huskey, we have no 20 interest in doing that. 21 MS. JONES: Thank you. 22 (Discussion held off the record between the law clerk and the Court.) 23 THE COURT: Judge Eifert hasn't ruled on your motion 24 25 for reconsideration, I'm told by Kate.

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-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE —
             MS. JONES: That's true, but it's been for awhile
 1
 2
    so --
 3
             THE COURT: Whatever's going on --
 4
             THE LAW CLERK: Maybe that's never going to be ruled
 5
    on.
 6
             MS. JONES:
                        I don't anticipate that that's --
 7
             THE COURT: I don't think it will be a problem.
 8
             MS. JONES: There is one other issue, Your Honor,
 9
    that I raised and, frankly -- well, two other issues.
             One, we had to -- and this relates to the IT
10
    department. If you'll remember, and I'm sure Kate does, last
11
    time we had to come get specific information -- permission
12
13
    from you to place the television screen where we did, which,
    as you'll recall, was at the end of the jury panel. Do we
14
   have permission to represent --
15
             THE COURT: Yes.
16
             MS. JONES: -- to the IT folks that you have given
17
18
   us --
19
             THE COURT: Yes.
20
             MS. JONES: -- permission to place those things as we
21
   need --
22
             THE COURT: Yes.
23
             MS. JONES: -- to?
24
             And then one other issue that I hope won't be an
25
    issue. I have not talked with counsel about it, but this
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issue has arisen in other litigation and I just want to give Your Honor a heads-up.

Throughout the course of the trial, it's likely that there will be the TVT exemplar used in the course of the case, and we obviously don't have any objection to that being used as a demonstrative. But we don't think -- we think it's properly a demonstrative and not one that goes back to the jury room because we don't think it's appropriate for jurors to be doing experiments with it and that they're not healthcare providers and it's not --

THE COURT: You might want to brief that because --

MS. JONES: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- there is a defective design claim and there will be testimony with regard to certain particular physical characteristics of the device, I assume. And the jury might properly want to examine the device in that regard.

MS. JONES: And that's the reason that I raise it, because we would at least like to raise it with the Court so that we don't have a discussion with it in front of the jury at the appropriate time.

THE COURT: Why don't you give me what you've got on that from both sides. I'm sure you want to.

MR. WALLACE: We do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And I'm sure you don't. And I know -- I know what you're talking about. You're talking about jurors

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-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -
    taking it back there and stretching it and turning it sideways
 1
 2
    and all that.
 3
             MS. JONES: Exactly.
 4
             THE COURT: Give me, you know, three pages, four
 5
   pages, five pages, whatever, that I can read and, what, by
    tomorrow evening? You have extra lawyers around here
 6
 7
    anywhere? Tomorrow evening all right? Or Friday?
 8
             MS. JONES: How about Friday?
 9
             THE COURT: Friday is fine. I'm not going to read it
   until next week so --
10
             MS. JONES: Well, that's fine. It's just one of
11
    those issues that, frankly, I don't want to raise in front of
12
13
    a jury.
             THE COURT: I understand. I understand. I'm leaning
14
    toward letting it go back there, so talk me out of that.
15
             MS. JONES: I understand that. We'll do our best.
16
             THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anything else you
17
    think we need to brief or --
18
19
             MR. WALLACE: No, Your Honor.
20
             While I'm here, would you mind if --
             MS. JONES: Oh.
21
             MR. WALLACE: Go ahead.
22
23
             MS. JONES: I'm sorry.
24
             MR. WALLACE: I interrupted. If, just by chance, if
25
   you had anybody to show us the inside of the well, I actually
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-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -
   haven't been inside --
1
 2
             THE COURT: Oh, absolutely, yes.
 3
             MR. WALLACE: -- since the first time we showed up.
 4
             THE COURT: You can go through the courtroom. We'll
 5
    open it up and you can go roam around all you want.
 6
             MR. WALLACE: Thank you.
 7
             MS. JONES: In light of the schedule, and in light of
 8
    the fact that Friday is going to be charged against us
 9
    regardless --
             THE COURT: Um-hum.
10
             MS. JONES: -- is there any reason that we couldn't
11
12
    open on Friday afternoon?
13
             THE COURT: Well, do you want to?
             MR. WALLACE: I have to think about that. Especially
14
15
   if -- I mean --
16
             THE COURT: It gives -- it might give you some extra
    time. I'm just counting it as a trial day because it's going
17
18
    to be a whole day as far as I'm concerned. So --
19
             MR. WALLACE: My issue is I was bringing witnesses
20
   here to -- to prepare for the coming week.
21
             MS. JONES: The only reason I ask, because my
22
    recollection is that we had a jury, I think, before lunch the
    last time.
23
24
             THE COURT: That would not be unusual. That would
25
   not be unusual. Certainly, we would have a jury by early
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afternoon, mid-afternoon.
1
 2
             MS. JONES: Which, you know, I'm just --
                        You all talk about it.
 3
             THE COURT:
                        That would give us an opportunity to --
 4
             MS. JONES:
 5
             THE COURT: You know, I'm sure both sides, out of an
    abundance of caution, would like to have as much time as you
 6
 7
    can. So see what you can come up with. I'm willing to work.
 8
    I'll stay there till 5:00 if you all want to do it. I hadn't
   planned to do anything other than select a jury but --
             MS. JONES: Well, I mean, frankly, just sitting here
10
11
    thinking about it, as we were going through it --
12
             THE COURT: What we could do --
13
             (Discussion held off the record.)
             THE COURT: Anything else you need? Sean, will you
14
15
   go open up the courtroom?
             THE LAW CLERK: Sure.
16
             THE COURT: If you all go back through that way --
17
18
             MS. COHEN: Your Honor, just the second Monday of
19
    trial is Labor Day, and I'm just assuming we are not in
20
    session that day. Is that right?
             THE COURT: We are not. But that we will have the
21
22
    five days -- we'll go through, I guess, that next -- nine
23
    days, five days the following week and Tuesday, Wednesday
24
    Thursday, Friday of the next week, would make it nine, right?
25
   Or, no, Friday would be one. We would be finished Thursday.
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-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE —
                        Thursday.
 1
             MS. COHEN:
 2
             THE COURT: Is that right? I can't add. I would
 3
   have gone to med school if I could do that.
 4
             MS. FIFE: Six, seven, eight, nine, through
 5
   Wednesday.
             THE COURT: You all figure it out.
 6
 7
             MS. COHEN: Yeah, that would be eight days.
 8
             THE COURT: We're not going to try it on Labor Day.
             MS. FIFE: Through Wednesday of the second week would
 9
   be the ninth day, counting Friday the first. Friday, all five
10
    days in the next week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, that's nine
11
12
    days.
13
             MS. COHEN: Okay. But we don't have court Monday
   because of Labor day.
14
15
             MS. FIFE: Correct.
             THE COURT: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.
16
             MS. COHEN: So it would be Tuesday, Wednesday,
17
18
    Thursday.
19
             MS. FIFE: Yes.
             MS. COHEN: So Thursday will be closings and whatever
20
21
   else.
22
             THE COURT: Right. The only thing that doesn't count
23
    is deliberations, so it may well be that you'll get them
24
    confused enough, they stay out on Friday.
25
             MS. FIFE: Wait. Friday, all five.
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-PRETRIAL CONFERENCE -
             THE COURT: It's right. They got it right.
 1
 2
             MS. COHEN: Yeah.
 3
             THE COURT: It's nine days counting Friday.
             Sean, do you want to take anybody who wants to hang
 4
    out in the courtroom?
 5
 6
             MS. FIFE: Show you the rooms of that, off of the
 7
    courtroom.
 8
             THE COURT: And anything -- if you need anything,
    like from the IT people or whatever, within reason, and you
    can't get ahold of me or Kate, just tell them I said it was
10
11
    okay.
12
             MR. WALLACE: Thank you, Your Honor.
13
             THE COURT: Okay?
14
             (The proceedings concluded at 2:07 p.m.)
15
16
17
18
19
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21
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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE I, Carol Farrell, CRR, RMR, CCP, RPR, Official Court Reporter of the United States District Court for the Southern District of West Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings are a true and accurate transcript of the testimony as taken stenographically by and before me at the time, place, and on the date hereinbefore set forth. I further certify that I am neither related to any of the parties by blood or marriage, nor do I have any interest in the outcome of the above matter. /S/ Carol Farrell, CRR, RMR, CCP, RPR